1:Lipkind E-5 (1937) 1948 SP9 Caraja SP9

411 [773] [774] **Weapons.**—The *Carajá* use bows and arrows (pls. 20, *bottom, left;* 21, *left* and *center*), and their mythology indicates aboriginal use of the spear thrower for hunting monkeys. Recently, they have used a spear thrower of the upper Xingú River type for sport.

323 **Pottery.**—Pottery vessels include several forms of plain ware (fig. 20).

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

611 The kinship structure may be described as double descent. Both lines are important, the greater emphasis falling on the mother's line, and both lines serve different functions. Village citizenship, adoption, and the closest affectional ties are reckoned in the mother's line. Moiety membership [428] and the offices of chief, priest, and food-divider are patrilineally inherited.

621 622 The fundamental unit of social organization is the village. Every village has one or more ioló, children of chiefly line, designated by the chief for preferential treatment by the members of the village. The chief names the ioló who is to succeed him or, if he fails to do so, the village makes the choice at his death. Girls of chiefly line are similarly chosen for preferential treatment; each of them is known as the "hidden woman." [562] [777] There is some indication that women functioned as chiefs in former times, but today there is no woman chief. The chief has no coercive powers but directs the village by recognizing the will of the majority in such matters as the selection of camp and garden sites and the announcement of a move at change of season. His principal function is to act [756] [793] [822] as peacemaker, and people readily submit to his adjudication. Because of the importance of religious ceremonials, the priest and the shaman frequently exercise more authority than the chief. When all three offices are vested in a single individual, his authority may be considerable, but it is kept in check by the right of a discontented person to move at any time to another village.

59 [591] [592] Within the village the important unit is the household. Residence being matrilocal, a household consists of sisters, their husbands, children, and the husbands of grown daughters. Marriage is restricted to one's own generation, the preferred mate being a cousin on the mother's side. [582] [626] There is no sanction but ridicule against wrong marriages, and there are many cases of cross-generational marriage. Marriage is predominantly monogamous, but a few instances of polygyny and one of polyandry were encountered. [595] [604] The avunculate is very important and involves many social and especially ceremonial duties. Cooperation in the household is close and in the village fairly close. In addition, villages are 78 628 [476] grouped together in ceremonial units, generally consisting of three or four neighboring villages, which celebrate important feasts jointly. This ceremonial unit acts as an insurance group when a village's crop fails or its fish supplies grow scarce. Beyond this, the only intervillage ties

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684 Adultery on the part of the husband is avenged by the closest relatives of the wife.

Everywhere in the social order of the Karaya the endeavor to preserve the peace of family life from any disturbance is prominent. The young people are for that reason kept under strict
836 837 discipline. Virginity is highly prized and protected (4);

[113] 4. Couto Magelhães, Peterm. Mitth., 1876, p. 222.

extramarital intercourse between the sexes is punished with strict
848 penalties and under certain conditions with death. Children originating from such relationships are not, as among other primitive peoples, likewise killed, however, but rather are turned over to the chief's care, like other orphans.

589 /28/ Single persons, distinguished externally from the married
[291] ones by the above-mentioned cotton bands, are not obliged to
[936] support themselves, but rather are supported by the community.
[591] Bachelors and widowers live together in a special hut and take part in hunting expeditions only when they please. Likewise, unmarried and widowed women are excused from supporting themselves. They live in the house of one of their nearest relatives.

589 According to a communication from Couto Magelhães, the
736 latter seem to have some freedom in intercourse with unmarried
[834] men: "There are in the Karaya villages men destined to be viri viduarum /men deprived of a wife/. These people have no other occupation; they are supported by the tribe and do not, like the others, undergo the hardships of long travels and raids. To my remark that it did not seem right to me that the community take on the support of these people, Chief Koinama replied that the peace which the families enjoyed because of this far outweighed the effort spent on their support." (Selvagem, p. 116.)

836 For the rest, the unmarried men who wish to turn to the
729 female sex are dependent on intercourse with the captured Kayapo
[589] women kept in half-slavery, of which among the Šambioa every village shelters at least a few. They are considered common

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881 With the onset of puberty both sexes have the tribal rings
[304] cut on their cheeks; apparently no further ceremonies take place
561 in connection with this. From then on the maidens wear the
301 complete costume of the women, and the cotton pendant ornament is given the red color instead of the black, which was proper
561 for children. The youths live by themselves; where there is a
591 mask house, they spend the day in it and sleep there at night or beside a fire in its vicinity. Where there is none, they sleep beside a fire away from the village. In small settlements with one or two houses, they, too, live in the house.

855 Parents love their children very much. It is touching to observe with what tenderness they cling to them, and how, far from them, they are constantly with them in their thoughts. When Pedro received the (false) message that his children had died, he scarcely spoke for hours and even after that he was noticeably more silent than he had been otherwise. The mothers play with their small children; I even observed the kissing of
855 children. All conceivable ornamentation is put on the little
301 ones; the older the children become, the less ornamentation is put on, until, finally, married persons give it up almost entirely. One woman about 50 years old laughed at her own vanity when she put chains of beads which I had given to her grandchild around her own neck and looked down on them with pleasure. This mania /329/ for adorning children goes so far that they hang around their necks large pieces of broken colorful porcelain
[842] plates, without being aware of the danger (1). "Boys mean more

1. This custom is already reported for the Šambioá by Rufino in the year 1846 (Rev. trim. X, p. 196).

to the father, the mother would rather have girls" (Kuriš). The
861 father teaches the son, the mother the daughter. Contrary to other reports, I was assured that beating as a punishment also occurs. Otherwise I observed only the denial of food as a means of punishment (in Village 17, because the boy in question did not go fishing, but loitered around me in the camp).